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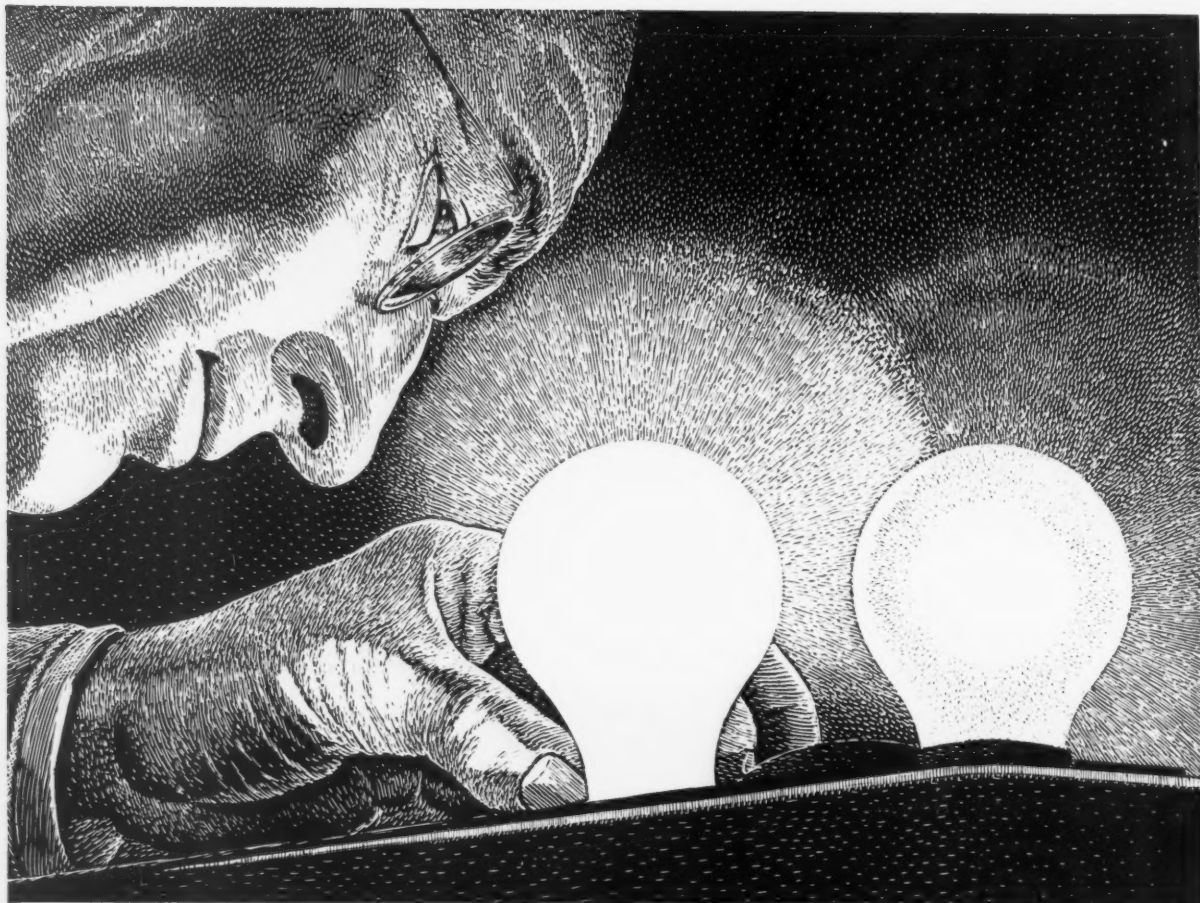
The Cornell Countryman

Dec. 1949

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Merry Christmas



The lamp that's bright all over—*an inside story . . .*



You could look directly through the clear glass of Edison's first lamp and see the hot filament. While this may have been interesting, the glare made it unpleasant. Many attempts were made to diffuse the light and cut the glare by coating or frosting the bulb, without loss of too much light.



But during years of work on many varied lighting projects, Pipkin kept up the search for a still better coating. He has found it—a new silica finish that diffuses the light almost perfectly and gives softer, more beautiful illumination. It is used in the G-E Deluxe-White Lamp now on the market

—the lamp that's bright all over.

A General Electric lamp researcher named Marvin Pipkin was the first to offer a practical inside frosting for lamps, with little light loss. His method, perfected in 1925, was a milestone in lamp research. The G-E inside frosted incandescent lamp is still today the one most commonly used.



This new success of Marvin Pipkin, called the most outstanding improvement in filament lamps since his earlier discovery, has come only after thousands of experiments and years of investigation. It illustrates again how General Electric emphasizes research and creative thinking, encourages fertile minds to follow their own imaginative bent, and so stays in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

ADJUSTABLE Feeding Plan Helps Sustain Higher Egg Output!

3 Beacon Feeds

1. Special Scratch Grains
2. "22" Egg Mash
(or Breeder Mash)
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Pellets

YOU
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4 FACTORS

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20 Years of Research Proves Economy and Efficiency of Adjustable Feeding Plan!

JUST AS A CAMERA is adjusted to bring you the best photograph—so Beacon's Feeding Plan for High Egg Production enables you to adjust the feeding of your layers to their individual requirements which pays off in higher, more sustained egg production. The plan is simple—3 scientific Beacon Feeds (Breeder Mash replaces the "22" Egg Mash for flocks that are to produce hatching eggs) and an easy-to-follow wall chart. Just consult the chart for the exact proportions and amounts to feed according to

season, age, breed and production level of your layers.

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The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N.Y.

Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:—

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends, say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun, it's so.' Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON, 115 West 95th Street."

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the super-natural beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the hearts of childhood.

For more than half a century—always on the night before Christmas—The New York Sun has reprinted this ageless, heart-warming editorial. Every Christmas its treasured theme—"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus"—has faithfully reassured youngsters and rekindled fond memories of the older folks. Probably never was there a more consistent—nor a more satisfying—way

of making friends and saying "Merry Christmas!"

Now with a courtly bow to Virginia—and a grateful one to the Sun—The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell would like to add their own wish that your Christmas will indeed be a joyful one and that 1950 may be a grand year for you.

CONTENTS

What Is Christmas?page 5
by Sally Hotchkiss '53

Hugh Wilson's Rain Machinepage 6
by Marty Trever '53

Rural Fellowship Plus!page 8
by Anne Plass '51

Summer in Schuyler Countypage 9
by Earle Wilde as told to Conrad Oliven '53

Know Your Christmas Traditionspage 10
by Jinny Jackson '53

Time To Get Acquaintedpage 11

Introducing Your Friendspage 12
CHARLES EMERY RUTH DYMES
BARBARA HUNT PETER COATES

What's New on the Campus Beatpage 14

Alumnotespage 16

Forty Points Come Hardpage 18
by Nestor Alzarex '53

The World and Your Front Yardpage 22
by Ernest Schauffler, Grad.

Of Many Thingspage 24
by Ruth Monin '49

OUR COVER—Beginning with a beautiful Christmas scene by Ken Fry '50, the Countryman takes the opportunity to wish the Christmas spirit upon all of us. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us



FORSAKING a home-cooked Thanksgiving dinner, we boarded the train for Chicago that Thursday night to attend the annual convention of the Agricultural College Magazines Associated. We want to devote this column to a matter of some importance which arose amid the speeches, discussions, dinners, mutual admiration, and journalistic preening. That is the matter of editorial policy.

We of the Countryman wanted to know how to formulate an editorial policy that would arouse student interest and perhaps carry with it more significance for the great body of our readers—the students in Ag and Home Ec. Our question was this. Should we occasionally forsake discussion of our campus matters and venture, when the urge possessed us, into the field of national issues, particularly those directly concerned with agriculture?

With this thought in mind, we brought up the question to the other editors at a roundtable discussion in the ACMA convention.

The suggestion of branching into the field of national issues in our editorials was not wholeheartedly supported by others present and for some good reasons. Their objections fell into two categories. It was thought by some that we who wield these typewriters might not possess the qualifications, the experience and knowledge to analyze non-campus matters of importance. Others were reluctant to engage in issues which might stir up a contrary reaction on the theory that either loss of readership or administration crackdowns might result.

We do feel that as we begin to live in a grown-up community, reach the voting age and begin to develop some maturity in our thinking we should also begin to

(Continued on page 20)

Buying Fertilizer THIS MONTH Pays off on my Farm..

—says Morris Johnson of Batavia, N. Y.



FERTILIZER plays a big part in the production program on the Johnson farm. All the corn, wheat and oats for three milking herds, 4,000 laying hens, along with sheep, hogs and beef cattle is grown right on the farm. One practice that has paid off regularly is getting a large part of the spring supply of fertilizer delivered and stored in the winter months.

"Getting my fertilizer on the farm during the slack season means having the grade I want when I want it next spring," says Mr. Johnson. "Another thing I like about this plan is that this early delivered fertilizer has had plenty of time to cure and is in fine condition. Using high analysis G.L.F. fertilizers and getting them to the farm early has paid off well for me."

Like Morris Johnson, hundreds of other G.L.F. members are following the sound practice of getting the fertilizer they want on the farm during the winter months. This is good business because:

1. *Your fertilizer is fully cured*—G.L.F. fertilizer put out in December and January has been fully aged in the plant and the mechanical condition is guaranteed.
2. *You have the grade you want when you want it*—In G.L.F. territory the use of mixed fertilizer has more than doubled in the past eight years. At the peak of spring planting, demand for certain grades frequently outruns supplies. With your fertilizer in the barn, you're ready when the weather breaks. Most grades are available during this period.
3. *Early movement means better service*—When fertilizer moves out of the plants in December and January it allows the plants to continue production to meet late season demand and thereby cuts operating costs which is reflected in the purchase price to all patrons.

4. *You save money*—Discounts from the regular price are being given by G.L.F. Service Agents on most grades of mixed fertilizer delivered before February 1.

* * *

This year G.L.F. High Analysis Fertilizers are plentiful than at any time since the war. The use of high analysis fertilizers means more plant food for your fertilizer dollar—lower cost of handling on your farm. For a plant food program that will pay off on your farm—order G.L.F. high analysis fertilizers for winter delivery on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F.
Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Place Your Order Now for

G.L.F. Fertilizer

What Is Christmas?

Once I asked that certain star
What Christmas is to man
He twinkled back at me and said,
"I'll tell you if I can."

A child—it means a sack of toys
And tiny eight reindeer
Candy canes and stomach-aches
Can't wait until next year.

Mother—it's a turkey dinner
For Dad, a pile of bills.
Both, it's playing Santa Claus
Providing endless thrills.

All young men may get the brunt,
For Christmas usually means:
Buying Aunt —God knows what,
Then orchids; gasoline.

Home, vacation, parties, formals
For you a college girl.
Shopping, sleep till afternoon,
That required head of curl.

Grandpa—it's remembering
What Christmas once had been:
Sleighbells, smell of burning pine.
"Times have changed since then."

Girl behind a Macy's counter:
A long and tiresome day,
But in the end—it will bring
Another week of pay.

Seems more sincere in the north
With world the white of snow
Makes no difference in the south
It's Christmas there also.

Poor men only ever find
Deeper holes in pockets.
Rich men can be picking out
The most expensive lockets.

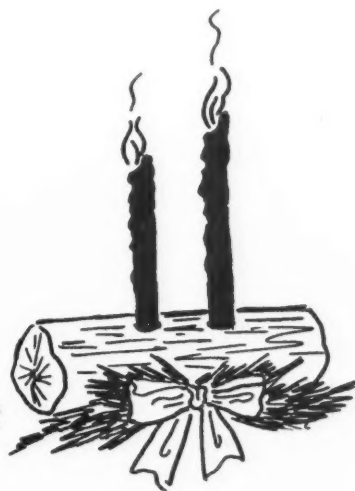
Everyone—it's a different thing.
But listen here to me.
There's actually more to Christmas
Than lowly man can see.

All these things that I have said
Are ways to symbolize
What it is for Christian man
In an earthly guise.

In each and every heart there shines
A certain tiny glow
Together glimmering to the uni-
verse
That story of long ago.

I was assigned some worlds gone by
To guide those wise men three
To that scene bringing peace on
earth and
Also the Christmas tree.

by Sally Hotchkiss '53



Here is Hugh Wilson and his . . .

"RAIN- MAKING MACHINE"

Tacked up on the COUNTRY-MAN bulletin board among pamphlets, address lists, and deadline dates, was a white slip on which were typed the words: "Hugh Wilson's got a rainmaking machine. That's all we know, but it sounds interesting." That evening as I swam from Roberts back to the dorm through a typical Ithaca shower, the idea of a rainmaker seemed novel indeed, and I decided to investigate.

To Find Mr. Wilson

The following afternoon I hurried from botany lab to Bailey Hall to find Mr. Wilson, who is Extension Soil Conservationist here at Cornell. After spending some minutes in futile search through the dark corridors, I discovered a small office on the second floor and was directed upstairs to Mr. Wilson, who gave me a cordial welcome.

When questioned about the rain-

by Marty Trever '53

maker, Mr. Wilson grinned and admitted that the term had caused some confusion. "What we really have," he stated, "is an apparatus which pumps water from a tank into a length of perforated pipe, with a sort of sprinkler effect." This contraption is used in demonstrations showing the cause and prevention of one type of erosion.

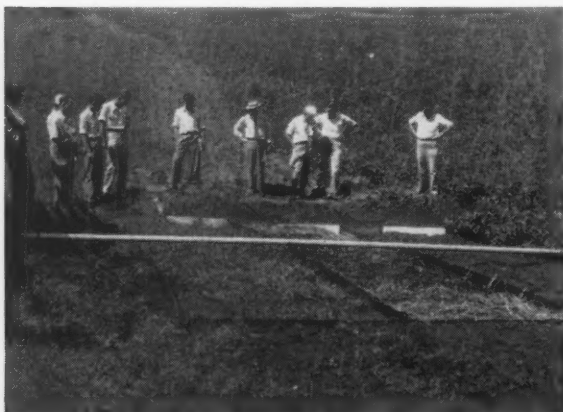
The destructive force of erosion—the process of breaking down and wearing away of soils by action of wind and water—is balanced by various soil-forming processes, creating a natural cycle, but under certain conditions erosion is greatly accelerated with resultant damage to the productivity of the land. Largely to blame for this unnatural rate of erosion is man's abuse of his land, especially in removing plant cover by overgrazing, burning over

fields, careless cutting of forests, and other poor farm practices.

As a result, wind and water sweep over the surface, carrying away the topsoil and leaving a hard, non-absorbent surface. The loss of topsoil is astonishing: in several regions of the United States ten inches have been carried away in about fifty years. Since it requires three hundred to a thousand years to build up one inch of fertile topsoil, this destruction is way out of proportion to its normal place in the cycle.

Man-made Storms

To illustrate to groups of farmers the role of plant cover in preventing erosion by water, Mr. Wilson and his co-worker, Harry A. Kerr, have devised a simple experiment, making use of the rainmaker in place of natural storms. Four plots $5\frac{1}{2}'$ x 20' each are chosen, one on fallow land, another



"Four plots, $5\frac{1}{2}'$ by 20' each are chosen, one on fallow land another planted in up and down rows, a third covered with mulch, and a fourth with sod—the appearance of runoff samples—are noted and the effects of the various types of plant cover observed." With a field planted in rows up and down the hill, says the author, it is just like pouring water down a washboard turned on its side.



planted in up and down rows, a third covered with mulch, and a fourth with sod. The plots are separated and walled in by metal strips placed in trenches dug around the two sides and top of each. A trough is laid in a trench along the bottom edge, so that water and soil running off the plots may be collected and transmitted to glass jugs sunk lower in the ground, under several spigots. The perforated pipe of the rainmaker is laid along the top of the plots, so that when the pump is in operation an equal amount of water is sprinkled on each plot. Two gallons of water per minute are sprayed on each, equaling a rainfall of two inches an hour.

The Telltale Jugs

When water begins to run off the plots, the per cent of wasted water collected in the jars and appearance of runoff samples (muddy or clear) are noted, and with this data the plant cover of the various plots is compared as to its relative importance in holding soil and absorbing water.

The jug containing runoff from the fallow plot is always full and the water dark with soil, for with a smooth surface and no covering, there is nothing to reduce the force of the raindrops. Neither the mulch-covered or sodded plots suffer much loss, for the litter and vegetation act as an umbrella shielding the land, and the soil structure is main-

tained or, in the case of the sodded land, improved.

The difference in holding capacity of rows planted around the hill and that of those planted up and down may be shown by pouring water down a washboard. Stood up in its normal position a gentle, rippling flow will result. Now turn the board on its side and try again. This time the water will tear down the channels at a great rate, just as it would between the up and down rows.

This loss of water is bad enough, but soil is also torn away and carried into the streams and rivers. As Ding Darling, famous conservation cartoonist pointed out on viewing a creek carrying soil from eroded fields, "This silt-laden stream may look like muddy water to you, but it's beefsteak and potatoes, ham and eggs, and bread and butter with jam on it, for there, with the aid of improvident agriculture, goes the rich topsoil of America."

Conclusions

After the demonstration has been performed, practical conclusions as to the best methods of controlling erosion are made. Often a farm well known to the group watching the experiment is discussed, for methods of improvement vary with the size of the field, soil type, climate, and topography. Thus one farmer may need to change his entire crop pattern or use expensive forms of mechanical control, while strip

cropping and contour plowing would solve the problems of another.

The rainmaker experiment has been demonstrated for educational purposes to over five thousand people, at events such as the Empire State Potato Day and the

Martha J. Trever '53, known best as Marty, is a member of the 1949 fall compet class of the Cornell Countryman. This is her first full length feature article.

Livingston County Land Use Tour. Mr. Wilson, because of an experience in his own childhood, realizes the superiority of actually seeing the effects of erosion over reading

(Continued on page 18)



HUGH WILSON
Extension Soil Conservationist

Rural Fellowship-- Plus!

by Anne Plass '51



Picture a Cornell Ag student preaching a sermon on self pity, or an Arts student introducing a game called Maze to a group of young teen-agers. These and far stranger things happen when a Student Christian Movement Rural Fellowship Team visits a nearby rural community for the weekend. Let's journey along with one team of six Cornell students as they venture into the village of Genoa to take part in some aspects of rural life.

Reaching Genoa about 7:30 Saturday night, the team, along with the youth of the village, invades the basement of the local church for an evening of games, entertainment, and refreshments, followed by a fellowship circle. Fellowship and recreation are the goals of the evening, and with careful planning, are usually attained. After the last tow-head has been bid good-night, the team checks over the approaching morning service and the role they will play in it.

Hospitable Folk

With some apprehension, and a great deal of fatigue, they part for the night to lodge with different villagers. Where the night will be spent and with whom are usually popular questions on every trip. Here is the biggest opportunity to meet and talk with rural folks. Gracious hospitality seems to be present wherever the students stay.

After a sound night's sleep and a hearty breakfast, they're back at the church again—this time in a

more dignified and sedate manner. On this particular week-end, the students have charge of the complete church service. One leads the call to worship, while another tells the children's story. A third gives the pastoral prayer and two more students present the sermon and the scripture reading. Nervousness precedes, and relief follows the service.

Assisting or substituting for the regular Sunday School teachers keeps the team on its toes. Dinner time brings potato peeling or dish washing to help make one feel at home. In the late afternoon, good-byes are said and the team returns to the campus, tired, yet enriched by the experience.

Brandy Wine to Lemonade

On these trips, consideration of each church's attitude and customs must be taken into account. Remarks from one team report read, "There is no folk dancing in the church—only folk games and in the game 'Turn the Glasses Over' the

word brandywine must be changed to lemonade." Another team report stated, "The Saturday lawn leveling project had been changed to one of pew-sanding — such elbow grease on our part! At eight there was the big square dancing social at which the country lads and lasses gave each of us quite a whirl."

The Cornell Student Christian Movement in conjunction with the Rural Church Institute sponsors the teams to rural church areas within a radius of thirty miles. Their purpose is two-fold: 1) to give Cornell Students experience in religious and social work in rural areas, and, 2) to afford them an opportunity to view the various aspects of rural life.

Carrying the Word

Last year, teams organized under Dean Tuthill, Ag '49, traveled to West Groton, East Lansing, McLean, Genoa, Mecklenburg, and Trumansburg. In previous years, teams have also gone to Slaterville Springs and Cortland. This term, under the leadership of Betty Rae Hyland, H.E. '50, and with the guidance of Jean Whittet and Rev. Stanley Skinner, the teams again will make four or five trips to their chosen communities. Whatever its destination, each of these trips will bring new acquaintances and valuable experiences in recreational and worship leadership.



Betty Jean East and Scotty McPherson with a group of rural children out in Groton last spring.

Summer in Schuyler County

by Earle A. Wilde '50
as told to
Conrad Oliven '53

Did you ever have that funny feeling in the pit of your stomach as you started out on a new adventure? I certainly did as I paused outside the door. Clearing my throat, I entered and introduced myself to Mr. Irving A. Davis, county agent of Schuyler County, New York.

I left the office in a relieved mood: relieved that everything had gone well. Yet there were many unanswered questions in the back of my mind. As I walked through the streets of Watkins Glen, I wondered if the farmers in the surrounding hills would accept me as their friend as readily as Mr. Davis had accepted me as his assistant.

Checking In On the Job

Thursday morning, June 9, I started officially as summer assistant to Mr. Davis. Reporting to the office at eight-thirty, I was handed a map and told to acquaint myself with the county. (There was no orientation tour as is conducted for the Cornell frosh every year.) After countless miles over back roads, I thought I had the situation well in hand; this was apparently not the case because I wore the print off two maps before the summer ended.

My First Assignment

On June 16, we left for dear old Cornell to attend the annual county agent's meeting. Here I met a group of men that impressed me in their sincere efforts to help and to educate the farmers throughout the state. I was proud to play a small part in this vast program.

Upon our return to Watkins Glen I received my first assignment—interviewing farmers and securing their approval for setting up rye grass demonstration units. That same uneasy feeling overcame me that I had first encountered on my arrival. What if I couldn't convince them that rye grass was a beneficial cover crop in their corn fields? I knew too well that the high heavens had not sent me down to

rescue the farmer from his plight. What was the method of approach? I was pondering over that question when I arrived at my first stop. I was a bit awkward; but after a few calls I decided that these farmers expected me to be a little clumsy and so I felt completely at ease after the first twilight meeting. The demonstration units were set up with the cooperation of the first



EARLE A. WILDE

farmer and many of his neighbors turned out to see what we had accomplished. The long waiting list for the use of the one electric seeder in the county proved the success of these meetings.

The summer passed rapidly. Every morning, before reporting to the office, I traveled through the orchards on the west side of Seneca Lake to check on the flight of the Oriental fruit moths and determine the most suitable time for dusting. Problems arose now and then but most of them were solved with the aid of Mr. Davis and the Extension Service at Cornell.

Some of my experiences were on the unusual side. One phone call made us rush out to a nearby farm.

One of the farmer's cows was dead and others were ready to join her. A little investigation revealed an open can of paint in the pasture which the poor critters must have mistaken for a watering trough.

I Give Wrong Dope

Another experience I shall not forget easily—we were eradicating choke cherries in the orchards when one farmer asked me for the accepted formula. With certain pride I directed him to use three-fourths of a pound of amate powder to one hundred gallons of water, adding that I was glad to be of service. At noon, in the office, I learned of my great blunder. The mixture should have been three-fourths pound of powder to *one* gallon of water. I immediately contacted the farmer and corrected my statements, this time adding that I hoped no damage had been done. Luckily the farmer had more horse sense than I. The mixture seemed incorrect to him, and he called the office to check. I did not learn this until the next morning when I was met by Mr. Davis; no explanations were necessary when I saw the grin on his face, spreading from ear to ear.

My work was so diversified that I never knew what to expect next. One day I was testing the soil; next day writing news letters, keeping sheep production records, making office reports, analyzing poultry diseases, attending meetings, or just trying to keep out of trouble.

But I Love It

And so it went—from office into the field and back to the office. I made over four hundred recorded farm visits, nine trips to Cornell on poultry cases alone, and attended numerous meetings. My hours were irregular, but I loved the work. Back in June I was undecided about rural life and extension work in general. On September 10, sure of myself and my plans, I bid my friends farewell. I had decided on my life's work, realizing the satisfaction I would get in helping the farmer solve some of his problems.

Know Your Christmas Traditions

Here's the inside story on why St. Nick comes down the chimney and the bloody beginning of the "under the mistletoe" myth

by Jinny Jackson '53



What does Christmas mean to you? Santa Claus? Christmas trees? Mistletoe? These customs and others associated with the Christmastide bring joy, festivity, and depleted bankrolls to people all over the nation. Christmas without these customs would be rather dull to most of us. So, when the big day is at hand, it may be a good idea to turn to the old world of Europe and give thanks to its peoples for starting so many festive traditions.

Santa's Ancestors

For instance, Santa Claus may be considered a part of Christmas that is thoroughly American, but his history combines traditions of both Europe and Asia Minor. Long ago there lived in Asia Minor a loved and revered man; Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra. He was the son of a wealthy Lycian bishop and as a child had shown great devotion to religion. As he grew older, his wealth became a burden to him because of great spiritual humbleness, so he distributed his riches to needy persons. Although preferring a life of prayer and devotion in a monastery, he felt that God commanded him to go among men and do good. Fame of his chari-

table works spread during his lifetime and after his death, he was declared a saint. Since then he has become the patron saint of many places and professions. The fat, jolly old man with the bag of toys is a far cry from this humble, austere man of religion, yet our Santa Claus is a direct descendant of Saint Nicholas, and is often referred to as "Good St. Nick."

Why the Chimney?

Every Christmas Eve, children hang their longest stockings on the chimney mantelpiece and wait for Santa to descend and fill them with toys. But why does Santa come in through the chimney and not through the front door? Well, the pagan Scandinavians worshipped Herta as the goddess of domesticity and her altar was placed in every home. It was made of flat

stones on which a fire was kept continually burning, yet Herta descended through the smoke and flames, just as Santa now squeezes through the chimney to bring joy to children. Herta was protected by her divine powers as a goddess, but we've often wondered why Santa doesn't get done to a turn as he climbs down into fire places which have been carelessly left burning.

Why the Tree?

Few people consider their Christmas celebration complete without a gaily decorated Christmas tree. One legend about the origin of the Christmas tree, probably more dramatic than factual, concerns Martin Luther. It is told that Luther, while walking through a forest on Christmas Eve, saw a fir tree with stars shining through its snow laden branches. The sight so impressed him, that he took the tree home and tied candles to its branches to represent the stars. Our modern method is much better—



Homeward bound for Christmas.

there's little danger of burning the house down with use of electric light bulbs.

The custom of decorating trees with colored ornaments is said to come from the legend that trees bloom on Christmas Eve to celebrate the birth of Christ.

Baldar and the Mistletoe

Kissing under the mistletoe is another old Christmas tradition enjoyed by all, but it had a rather bloody beginning. An old Scandinavian legend states that the god Baldar was protected from any harm caused by fire, air, water, or earth. Mistletoe was not one of these elements, so that the fiendishly clever evil spirit, Loki, killed Baldar with an arrow of mistletoe. Through the efforts of Frigga, Bal-



dar's mother and the goddess of love and beauty, Baldar was restored to life.

Holly is another popular Christmas decoration, and it is said that Christ's crown of thorns was made of holly. Before his crucifixion, the berries of holly were white, but they turned red when he died. Holly was worshipped by the ancient Druids because its leaves were always green.

There are many other popular and interesting Christmas traditions such as carol singing on Christmas Eve, bountiful Christmas dinners, Christmas bells, sleighing, and all the other Christmas customs of the world. Whatever land you are in, these traditions mean but one thing: a very Merry Christmas to everyone!

Jinny Jackson '53

Virginia Jackson is another frosh, submitting her first article for publication in the Cornell Countryman.

Time To Get Acquainted



MISS CHARLENE STETTLER

W. Rich '51

On October first, Miss Charlene Stettler began her duties as editorial assistant in charge of radio work at the College of Home Economics. As successor to Mrs. Juanita Albers Jager, her work will include the writing of scripts for her own broadcasts and for those of the editor, and also sending out station briefs to many of the radio stations in the state, where they are used for other broadcasts.

Miss Stettler may be heard daily for a two-minute broadcast entitled, "Better Food for Better Living," and every Thursday a ten-minute program entitled "This Is Your Home" is presented. The purpose of these programs is to give news of research being done in home economics at Cornell and to inform homemakers about new methods. Miss Stettler also enjoys helping to plan an occasional Home Economics television show.

Comes from Iowa

Although hills are uncommon in Miss Stettler's native home in Belle Plains, Iowa, she is quite enthused about Cornell, feeling that "there is something about the place that gets you." Her principal reason for coming from the heart of the nation to Ithaca, other than her belief that this is the most beautiful university she has ever seen, is the fact that she considers Cor-

nell to be a progressive school. Her primary aim in life always has been to work for progressive methods in educational institutions.

Miss Stettler was graduated from Iowa State College in 1947 with a B.S. degree, after majoring in home economics and journalism. She has also taken graduate courses in child development to acquire experience for nursery school work which will aid her in realizing one of her ambitions, writing children's books.

Busy College Life

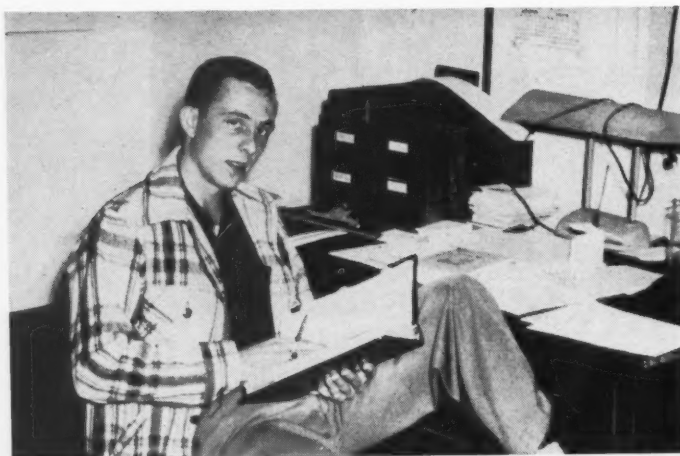
While at Ames, Iowa, Miss Stettler was women's editor of the Iowa State Daily and campus correspondent for the Cedar Rapids Gazette. She was on the news staff of the Gazette for one summer. She also wrote and broadcast three-minute campus newscasts thrice weekly, and a fifteen-minute program, "This is Iowa State", once a month.

In the two years previous to her coming to Cornell, Miss Stettler had become assistant home economics editor for the Penn State Extension Service, and later acting editor for six months. In this position her duties included editing of publications, news writing, and radio writing and broadcasting.

Her many interests include collecting children's books, hunting,

(Continued on page 20)

Introducing . . .



CHUCK EMERY

B. Dygert '50

A visit to the ag engineering labs is almost certain to bring you in contact with Charles Emery, for Chuck spends much of his time in that department, both as a student and an instructor. His interest in ag engineering is further shown by the aid he gave last January in organizing the Cornell chapter of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Chuck was elected first president of the ASAE.

Chuck shifted to high gear soon after he entered Cornell, in his participation in activities, and has stayed there ever since. He is a member of the Round-Up Club, and at present is chairman of the publicity committee of Ag-Domecon.

Being an active member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Chuck headed a committee to orient 550 Ag Freshmen, and was general chairman for the Agriculture campus during Farm and Home Week last spring.

Because he is too good-natured to refuse when asked to accept a new responsibility, he is now president of his fraternity, Acacia.

While Chuck's work in ag engineering started at Cornell, this was not the first university he attended. Under the A.S.T.R.P. of the Army Air Corps he studied for a year at Rutgers University. After serving in the marines for fifteen months, he worked on a large dairy farm near Albany before entering Cornell in February, 1947.

When graduation time rolls around in January, Chuck will have two goals in mind—getting a position with a farm machinery company where he will follow in his father's footsteps; and making the distance between himself and his girl friend (who lives in Albany) much shorter.

W.H. '52

BARBARA HUNT

Few girls can mastermind a hoe as well as a dormful of freshman coeds, but Barbara Hunt combines both jobs with ease. Bee is president of Clara Dickson VI this year. She also spent a couple of summers and some spare time during the school year working for Dr. H. M. Munger in the fields of the plant breeding department.

Now a senior in the College of Agriculture, Bee can look back on a large collection of extra-curricular accomplishments. She has sung with the Sage Choir since her entrance in 1946. During her freshman year, she worked for the Straight publicity committee. She also won a place on the Women's Class Council and again the next year on the Soph Council. Bee is a member of Alpha Phi sorority.

Getting on to her upper campus activities, she has served a two year term on the Ag-Domecon Council, part of the time as a member of

the publicity committee. Last year she was Co-chairman of the Farm and Home Week Publicity Committee. Bee won the Ring Memorial Essay Contest for undergraduates in the field of plant science last year.

Two summers ago, Bee joined a student group on a trip to Europe. She spent three weeks there picking fruit at a work camp in the Netherlands with students from ten other countries. The rest of her stay was devoted to traveling through western Europe, stopping in England, Scotland, Denmark, and Paris. Last summer, Bee confined her travels to a short trip through the southeastern United States.

D.H.

RUTH DYMES

Four years ago a cheerful young lady arrived on the Cornell campus from Croton-on-Hudson. In order to help remember her last name, Ruth Dymes' classmates christened her "Penny". This somewhat poetic nickname has stuck with her ever since.

Penny came to Cornell fired with enthusiasm to major in animal husbandry. After a few weeks in Wing A, she began to wonder. The discovery that her previous training was not of the sort that would enable her to differentiate a horse



BEE HUNT

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

• • Your Friends



A. Bishop '53

PENNY DYMES

from a mule came as quite a surprise to her. This was of some disadvantage in the course, so she ceased her futile struggles and switched from animals to ink.

Journalism proved a wise choice. She gained membership in Pi Delta Epsilon, an honorary society in collegiate journalism, and this year, she serves as secretary of the group. And, of course, she has been elected twice to an associate editorship on the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Her interest in women's government led to two years as a V.P. and culminated this year in the presidency of Balch IV.

Among her other interests, social work ranks highly, and she believes she can gain some satisfaction from this field. Her choice of a career has narrowed down to these two fields: journalism or sociological work, although the possibility of grad school interests her also.

Penny's enthusiasm, sincerity, and cheerfulness have made her a favorite personality on the Ag campus, and should prove to be valuable assets in her work, whatever it may be.

B.S. '53

PETER COATES

Holder of some kind of a record for having been through a variety of experiences, Pete Coates' arrival in the College of Agriculture was in

every sense a return to his farm background after numerous tangents in far-flung fields.

For example, during the war, Pete spent a year in Rio de Janeiro teaching meteorology to a group of Brazilian air cadets. The Army Air Force provided him with an apartment in one of Rio's swankiest hotels where he was able to take advantage of real South American luxury.

Then, following his tour in the army, Pete studied Electrical Engineering for a year at Rutgers, and only after deciding that such was not for him did he turn to agriculture and Cornell.

Here he has taken an active part in activities on the campus and has earned himself membership in Hon-Nun-De-Kah, ag senior society. This year finds him vice-president of Ag-Domecon Council and radio representative on WVBR for the Ag and Home Ec campuses. Every Wednesday night from 7 to 7:15, Pete brings an informative program aimed at students in the two colleges, interviewing leaders of clubs and reporting campus news. Pete is also a very active member of his residence, Cayuga Lodge, and served as its president during his junior year.

His future seems to be tied up in some form of extension work because Pete likes to meet and talk with people. Two summers ago, he worked on a Home Economics project surveying conditions in rural

homes, and returned with a variety of humorous stories about people with whom he came in contact.

Liking this kind of work, Pete has his eye on a job with rural extension, farm appraisal, or marketing. His radio program, studies and other interests keep him very busy, but he always has time to meet new people. Talking with this interesting ag senior, time passes all too quickly.

B.M. '53

Slips In The Press

Costume Ball

"For her costume she was given a radio and a loving up."

—Jefferson Sun

Hurricane Warning

"The mainland prepared for the season's first big blow as President Truman arrived for a speech to veterans."

—Reading Post

Early Honeymoon

"Before they reached the license bureau, the bride and bride-groom-to-be skidded off the road into a cuddle."

—Ohio Tribune

Family Trait

"The father is a Moron. That's one reason the family wants to live in Utah."

—Erewhon Times

Off The Record

"The Home Bureau held its annual picnic last Thursday. No program was planned, so the members talked about those who were not present."

—East Side Eagle



PETE COATES

B. Dygert '50

What's News—



Round-Up Club Judging Contests December 10th, 17th

It is time once again for An Hus students to try their skill at judging. The club has planned two contests to be held before Christmas vacation: a dairy judging contest on December 10 and a livestock contest December 17. Dave Gibson and other members of this year's Cornell dairy judging team, Raymond Lahue, Wesley Engst and Jim Colby, were in charge of the dairy contest. The contest was open to everyone and is divided into senior and junior divisions. In the senior division were those with An Hus 51 behind them, while those with An Hus 50 or less were in the junior division.

Five classes of cattle were planned; two of Holsteins, one of Guernseys, Jerseys, and Brown Swiss. There were reasons on two of the classes.

The Livestock Contest December 17, will be put on by the members of the Cornell Livestock Judging Team, Doug Dodds, Dwight Miller, Warren Wigsten, Dave Shroder, William Bair, and Barry Rogenmoser. Classes of beef cattle, horses, sheep and hogs will be placed by participating students, and again those judging will be divided into groups according to experience in livestock work.

Plans for the Livestock Showmanship Contest to be held during Farm and Home Week are already

On The Campus Beat

Ag-Domecon Sponsors Leadership Conference; Dean Baldwin Speaker

underway. The date has been set for Thursday, March 23. Warren Wigsten was elected Superintendent and Dick Darley assistant superintendent of the show.

4-H Club To Hear State Leader Speak

On December 14, the third in a series of meetings on various phases of 4-H club work will be presented by Mr. David Fales, assistant state 4-H leader. Mr. Fales will discuss the philosophy of 4-H club work, especially in relation to awards presented to club members. Margaret Grover, state 4-H clothing winner, and Walter Gladstone, state leadership winner, will report on their activities at the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Shirley MacElwain, president of the University 4-H Club, is now doing extension field training in Elmira, and until her return in February, Margaret Bailey will act as club president.

As the January 11 meeting coincides with the state Agents' Conference, Mr. Harry Case, 4-H agent in Chenango county, has been asked to speak on the agent's viewpoint in 4-H work.

Welcome To The Cornell Countryman Board of Directors

The staff of the Cornell Countryman take great pleasure in welcoming to its Board of Directors, Mrs. Marion Stocker, Editor of the Home Economics department of Extension Teaching and Information. Mrs. Stocker has an extensive background of work in the field of newspaper and magazine journalism, and is recognized as one of the outstanding persons in her field. She replaces our own Mrs. Mary G. Phillips who served on our Board for many years until her retirement last spring.

Because of the need for a system of orderly planning in the many activities of the Agriculture and Home Economics students, the Ag-Domecon Council sponsored its first Upper Campus Leaders' Conference on October 30. The plans for this conference were formulated by chairman Robert Call, Margaret Bailey, Margaret Callahan, and Evan Lamb of the Council, and faculty advisor Robert C. Clark of the rural sociology department as a result of the suggestions received at the recent meeting of all upper campus club presidents and Ag-Domecon Council.

Baldwin Opens Session

Ag-Domecon President Wib Pope and Dean Frank Baldwin addressed the opening session, stressing the role of effective leadership in campus organizations and pointing out that all clubs had similar problems to work out. Three smaller discussion groups took up the major part of the session.

Warren Wigsten, editor of the COUNTRYMAN, acted as leader of the discussion on publicity. Professor J. S. Knapp of the Extension Teaching and Information Department and Pete Coates of WVBR were resource people for this group. The finance question was directed by Alice Halsey, of the Ag-Domecon Finance Committee, Professor J. P. Hertel, Secretary of the College of Agriculture and Professor in Personnel Administration, and Professor G. W. Hedlund of the Agricultural Economics Department. Student Council President Gordon Gardiner gave helpful background material.

Dean Baldwin, Prof. A. W. Gibson and Professor Clark were the resource people for the discussion of leadership, lead by Ag-Domecon secretary, Dolores Hartnett. At the closing session, committee members reported on meeting room facilities, availability of special equipment, and social activity scheduling.



1949 Eastman Stage. Front row, left to right, Charles Dalrymple '50, John Chapin '50, George Conneman 2 yr. Second row, George Allhusen '50 and Robert Call '50. Top, Douglas Manly '50. Winner of the \$100 first prize was John Chapin and Doug Manly placed second receiving the \$25.00 prize.

Eastman Stage, Rice Debate Under Way For 1950 F & H Week

The time's rolled 'round again. Time for what? The first eliminations in the upper campus public speaking contests are underway. Although almost everyone hears of the Eastman Stage and the Rice Debate Stage during, or just prior to Farm and Home Week, few of us are conscious that the contests in reality cover most of the academic year. During the first term two preliminary eliminations occur. This year the first elimination of the thirty-ninth Eastman Stage was held November 29. At this time sixteen contestants were chosen to compete in the second tryout scheduled for December 13. Six of these will be chosen for the final contest to be held sometime during Farm and Home Week.

Final for Team, Dec. 20

The eliminations of the Rice Debate Stage, of which this will be the twenty-first in the series, are similar to those of the Eastman Stage, but this year will fall one week later. On December 8, four contestants were chosen from a large field of over 20 and they will participate in the final debate also to be held during Farm and Home Week.

The rules governing these contests are few. Any regular or special student in the College of Agri-

culture may compete. The topic for the Eastman Stage may be on any country life subject, while the one for the Rice Debate Stage is announced annually. This year it is, "Resolved, that the Federal Government make available sufficient state aid to provide tuition free education for all qualified students up to and including junior college level with adequate scholarship aid for completion of professional or non-professional college training."

Although the contest will take the form of a debate, with two students taking the negative and two the affirmative, the participants do not work in teams. There is no rebuttal.

Interesting History

The older of the two, the Eastman Stage, was inaugurated in 1910 by Almon R. Eastman, of Waterville, New York, who for a time served as trustee of Cornell University. Though a banker, Mr. Eastman was interested in rural life, and desired to help develop leadership in agricultural affairs, and provided funds which made possible the founding of the Eastman Stage for Public Speaking. In the period from 1910-18, Mr. Eastman annually donated \$100, which was split into prizes of \$75 and \$25. Since 1918, first prize has been increased to \$100, with the same

second prize of \$25.

The Rice Debate Stage, first known as the Farm Life Challenge Contest, was founded in 1928 by Professor Emeritus James E. Rice, of Poultry Husbandry. The Stage began as a combination essay and debate contest, but after two years the essay portion was dropped. The annual prizes of \$100 and \$25 were established by Professor Rice.

LATE NEWS !

Douglas Dodds was appointed Student Chairman for Cornell's 1950 Farm and Home Week by the Ag-Domecon Council at the meeting December 7. Chairman for Ag will be announced later. Theodora Frizzell will be chairman for the College of Home Economics.



"The boss must be one of those gentleman farmers — he keeps telling me about 'sowing his wild oats'."

1926

Mrs. Isabel Zucker (formerly *Isabel Schnapper*) has been Garden Editor of the "Detroit Times" for eight years. She teaches flower arrangement courses in her spare time.

1929

Marlene Harris was married in 1945 to Salvatore Sardella and is now living in Buffalo, New York.

1932

Barbara Colson became Mrs. Bernard Bettman last December. She lives in Macon, Georgia.

1933

Katherine Flynn, now Mrs. Walter R. Kowliker, lives in Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Mrs. Joseph Herhade (*Mildred Stevens*) is living in Poughkeepsie, New York.

1939

Sally Steinman is social director of Willard Straight Hall this year.

1941

Mary J. Gardiner, now Mrs. Jesse W. Clark, lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1942

John Berkenstock is herd manager and foreman on a 2000-acre farm at Fishkill, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Bordonara (*Laura*



Joan Lee Dahlberg, assistant home demonstration agent-at-large, and former Cornell Countryman Editor, has changed her headquarters from Rockland County to Genesee County.

Fredericks) has her home in Hartford, Connecticut.

Esther MacGachen recently became Mrs. Paul Quisenberry and lives in Washington, D.C.

1943

Ben Miles is raw products manager for the Comstock Canning Corporation at Newark, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter Rayney, formerly *Dorothy Thaden*, is living in Riverhead, N. Y.

Patricia Rider was married to Carl Huber June 25, 1949. She is nutritionist with the Connecticut Dairy and Food Council of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Anthony Kilcoyne became 4-H Club agent-at-large on September 22. He was formerly an assistant agricultural agent in Chenango County.

1944

Eleanor Dickie, formerly in the extension service at the University of Hawaii, is now doing graduate work in the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

Elaine Herriedel is now Mrs. Richard Carlisle of Elizabeth, New York.

Eloise Kelly, now Mrs. Desmond Dolan, resides in Wakefield, Rhode Island.

1945

Mrs. Allen Contant, the former *Beatrice O'Brien*, is a home economics teacher at Waterloo High School.

1946

Dorothy Corser recently became Mrs. Livingston and lives in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Renee Gaines is now Mrs. Stanford Wallace of Detroit, Michigan.

Patricia McNerney is now Mrs. Clemond Curd, Jr. She lives in Brooklyn, New York.

1947

George Axinn has accepted a position as Extension Editor at the University of Delaware.

J. Rogers Barber is operating the home farm at Middleburg, N. Y. He has about twenty-five acres of vegetables, in addition to a herd of twenty-five cows.

Shirley Green, now Mrs. Gerald Thorington, has accepted the posi-



Larry Bayern '49, is no longer working for the G.L.F., as noted in the last issue of the Countryman. He is now employed by the Wilbur-Ellis Company of New York City as a commodity broker.

tion of home demonstration agent in Cortland County. The Thoringtons live in Ithaca.

Mrs. Henry Cullen (*Patricia Sheppard*) lives in Canandaigua, New York.

Mrs. Kear, formerly *Claire Goss*, teaches home economics at Yorkton Heights Central School.

1948

Ben Sperling '48 and *Leonard Cohen* '47, are working for a Zionist organization which is training people for work in Palestine. Leonard is manager of one of the farms that are operated by this organization, near Poughkeepsie, and Ben has general supervision of several farms.

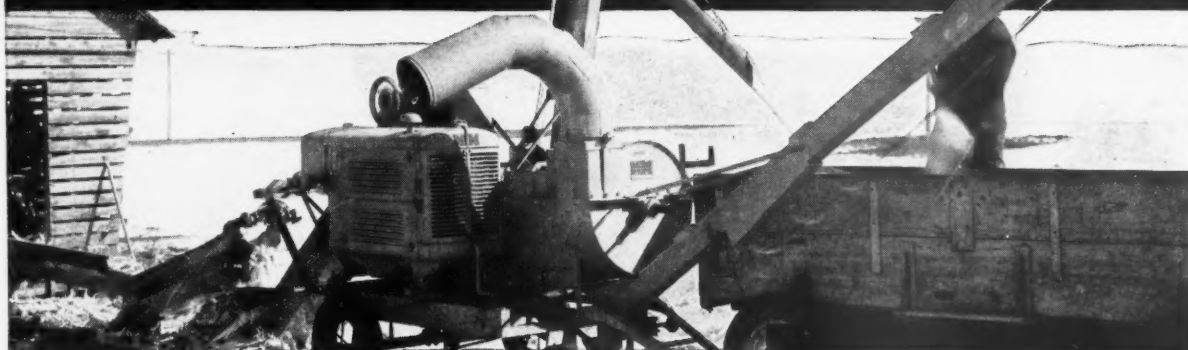
Rene Conlon is now doing artificial insemination work with dairy cattle in Puerto Rico. He was recently here to take the special two-weeks course in training artificial insemination technicians.

Audrey Fink married Robert E. Taylor on August 20, 1949, in Sage Chapel. Mr. Taylor is a graduate student in chemistry at Cornell. They are making their home in Trumansburg.

Helene Freund was married June 6, 1949, to Alan Sabin of Hollis, Long Island.

(Continued on page 20)

Why are SHELLERS THE LEADING SELLERS?



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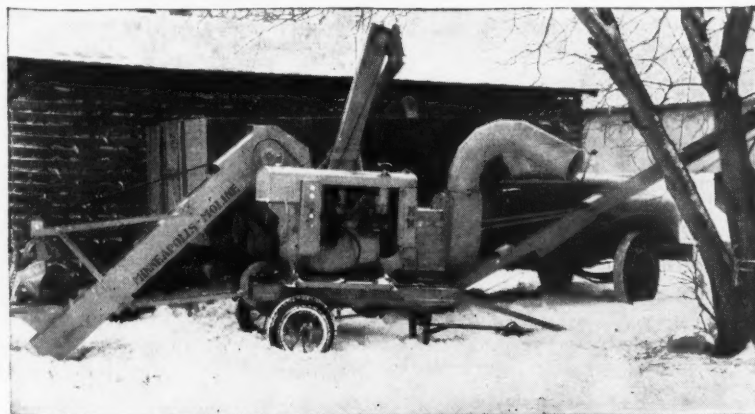
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For City Slickers . . .

Forty Points Come Hard

When is a pear a crab-apple? Who called a hen a rooster?

They have all the answers--usually wrong.

by Nestor Alarez, '53



Forty points, total farm practice requirement! Twelve of the total must be earned by actual farm practice before a student enters his sophomore year. He must have twenty-four before donning a junior blazer and forty before his senior year. The best means of getting credit is to be born and reared on a farm and then pass the farm practice test given during Freshman Orientation Week. Then you can consider yourself experienced in the work reviewed by the Farm Practice Office.

Boners Galore

However, sixty percent of the entering group of Ag students are not farm reared, and thus the results are not always successful. Some, however, imagine themselves following in the footsteps of an experienced farmer, and when questioned on some aspects of farm work, their answers were either exceedingly correct or humorously wrong. One "Luther Burbank," when asked to identify a shiny green Bartlett pear, classified it as a crab apple. A proud dairyman stated flatly, "That strip-cup (used for mastitis detection) was used to separate the cream from milk." Sometimes it is difficult to identify a breed of poultry, but one fellow, when asked to identify a chicken as a male or female of the species, went all out. Noting an egg on the litter, he calmly stated that he was not going to be taken in by such a childish trick and therefore called a hen a rooster. Identification of machinery and feeds and grasses were most often missed by those who claimed long experiences in as-

sociation with these items. A grain-drill was identified as a cultivator and a combine as a "square hay baler."

The practice requirement was originated in 1907. Many employers complained that graduates had little practical knowledge of agriculture. They were well versed in theoretical knowledge but had difficulty in applying it. This was a primary reason for the formation of the requirement embodying the practical work principle.

The Farm Practice Office instituted a course for those having little or no farm experience. It requires three hours weekly attendance for a school term. A typical term schedule consists of six weeks work with a tractor. This includes plowing and fitting of the land and some tractor servicing work. As the horseless age is not yet at hand, two weeks instruction in harnessing, grooming, and driving of horses is included in the course. A week each is spent with beef cattle and

at the artificial insemination barns. The finale, of four weeks duration, is the familiar "milking scene" with shiny milking machines and the sight of nimble feet being hastily removed from descending hoofs. Cases of misfortune are rare as most of the embryo farmers are fearful of doing the wrong thing and deeply conscientious in the practice work. They will in the coming summer vacation join the ranks of the nearly four hundred students who worked on farms this past year.

It's A Good Idea

The over-all practice picture from the Ag student's viewpoint shows that he doesn't mind fulfilling the requirement. Many students get settled or discover new phases in the broad field of agriculture through farm work as well as finding out what college courses can help in enlarging their agricultural interests. To see that practice pays off, witness the following remark by an ag economics graduate who wrote to the Farm Practice Office. He declared in the writing of his thesis for a Masters Degree, "I wish that I had more farm practice." Why? The thesis was on farm experience and practice.

HUGH WILSON'S RAINMAKER

(Continued from page 7)

or hearing about them. It seems that his father once told him to plow a hilly field crosswise to the slope. Hugh, being a normal youngster, proceeded to work up and down with some of his rows leading directly to the well below. The winter was wet, and the next spring the well was full of dirt. "You put it there, Hugh," said his father. "Now clean it out." Mr. Wilson has been interested in holding soil ever since.



W. Rich '51

Instruction on the beauties of the modern tractor is included in the Farm Practice course for our novice farmers.

FACING the FUTURE ... UNAFRAID



OUR ATOMIC AGE gives some folks nightmares that linger long after dawn. Many look to the future with doubt, despondency, and despair.

Farmers read the fear-filled headlines, too—after they have looked at the weather report. They have a big stake in our tomorrow, but they never forget today's job—setting a good table for both rural and urban Americans.

Modern John Deere Power Equipment makes it easier for farmers to raise bumper

crops and produce the mountains of meat needed to provide an adequate, well-balanced diet for our people. This abundance of food not only helps to safeguard the nation's health, but nurtures happiness and contentment.

Because of their faith in the land, in themselves, and in divine providence, farmers—who seem to take for granted that each new year will be better than the last—set a shining example for us all. They face the future hopefully—unafraid!

JOHN  DEERE

MOLINE • ILLINOIS

Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)

form some opinions of our own. We should begin to try to analyze some of these opinions and to express them, and in doing so we should take heed of the writing and thinking of older, wiser heads as our basis in developing a sound editorial policy.

If our views differ from those of some students, then we have started something which will grow into a real service to our readers. Because instead of driving away readership, as long as we are fair, impartial and above all sincere, we shall create added interest in our magazine. If you for instance, or you, heartily disagree with our statements on these matters which mean so much to all of us, we urge you to express yourself and we will give you your say.

At Cornell, where "freedom and responsibility" are the watchwords, there is no administrative leash upon campus publications. We have a duty to represent the students for whom we write and that is what we intend to do. We feel that it would be a wise move if other colleges and universities were to do the same.

The discussion ended on an amicable note certainly, with the editors agreeing to use their own discretion in choosing subjects on which to write. We at Cornell will continue to work through these columns for the things which mean much to the campus, but we also hope to find in some measure a scope beyond, by which we can do additional service. E.R.

More Alums

(Continued from page 16)

Jean Genung recently married Frank Pearson, 3rd. 1949

Henry Bannister is working with the Craver-Dickinson Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Bernstein is field auditor for the office of the Milk Market Administrator of the New York City milk shed.

Sylvia Colt is far away, traveling in Europe.

Fred Corey recently accepted the position of farm manager at Baywood Farm, Forked River, N. Y.



W. Rich '51

The Kermis players rehearsing for the show "Curtain Going Up" put on last Friday night in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.

Ruth Cornwell was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Nassau County on October 1.

Bill Doe is in partnership with his father and his brother, Whitney Doe, on their fruit farm in Harvard, Mass.

Mrs. Hazlett, the former Wilma Crittenden, is doing graduate work in child development at Penn State.

Laurine Raiber, B.S. '41; M.S. '49, has been appointed county home demonstration agent in Cayuga County. She has been home management supervisor with the Farm Security Administration, Watertown, N. Y. and was Health Education and Community Organizer in Buffalo and Erie County with the T. B. Association.

Meet Miss Stettler

(Continued from page 11)

and fishing. The latter two hobbies resulted from the fact that an "expected" brother never arrived in the family and it was necessary for somebody to accompany her father on out-door trips. Free lance writing about Home Ec activities occupies her few remaining minutes of relative freedom. Many of her articles have appeared in national farm publications.

Between broadcasts, Miss Stettler can usually be found in her office on the first floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. If you are interested in radio operations, why not drop in to see her sometime?

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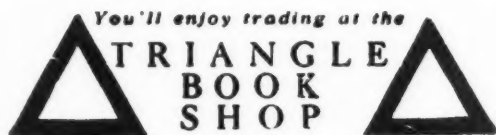
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loquets, pins, all adorned with Cornell Seal.

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In the country there is clean air, the feeling of freedom, hard and healthy work—all that is needed to make up glibious living—or is there? Do the hundreds of American farm homes from California to Maine portray gracious living or would a traveler get a different impression—one, perhaps, of unkept yards, broken down picket fences, bare spots in lawns.

There are certainly plenty of good examples of all types of living in our rural America, and there is a great deal of room for improvement. Farm people have a wonderful opportunity to provide themselves with attractive homes. Outside they have enough space—trees, lawns, and gardens flourish and if properly cared for can in themselves add much to the tone of family living and pride in a home.

Rakin' and Burnin'

To get practical as soon as possible, first lets have a clean-up detail. Often that is the most needed item in improving the looks of a front yard. Raking and possibly burning over will clean up any old lost and forgotten toys, bones and so forth and will get rid of clumps of piled dead grass and weeds. Then a good rolling and a little fertilizer will turn the grass remaining into a lawn that can be properly mowed and cared for during the rest of the summer.

A tip on flowers and where they

The World and Your Front Yard

by Ernest Schaufler, Grad.

EDITOR'S NOTE!

Kirk Fox, Editor of *Successful Farming*, spoke to a group of agricultural student journalists in Chicago last week. What he had to say was in effect a challenge from the big nationally read publications to our local college magazines. Men like Mr. Fox are aware that farm publications have for years spent most of their space talking about technological advances and in doing so have left out the aesthetic element in farm life.

More attention must be devoted to fostering the fresh air theme, the idea of healthful and beautiful living in the rural areas of America. Here then is a first small step—our start in what we hope is the right direction. With the coming of spring, we plan to develop some definite plans which may serve as food for thought for rural residents of today and tomorrow.

should be put can be a worthwhile one. Often they are found in round beds in the middle of the lawn. Authorities say that here is where children love most to romp, so the remedy is along the west or south side of the house. Flower borders along lawns are very attractive and most easily cared for.

Some Shrubs Too

Then how about some shrubs? Low growing ones around the house of course and an evergreen or two or more further from the house if

that suits the fancy. What are some of the small growing shrubs? Let's begin with the deciduous ones that lose their leaves in winter. Sendor Deutzia is a popular one in this category. It is many stemmed and turns out white flowers around Decoration Day. And furthermore, it will never grow more than three feet tall.

Flowering almond is a double-flowered shrub coming into bloom in the middle of May. Then Spirea, "Anthony Waterer," a pink-flowering one, can also be used on either side of the front steps—it's a shrub that is guaranteed to permit entrance by the front door at all times.

Many like evergreens to dress up their home fronts. This is a good idea if they are not planted hedge fashion across the entire front of the house. Native hemlock is one of the best evergreens we have—just remember to keep it clipped. With two clippings a year, it grows into a beautiful bushy shrub. Pfitzers, Juniper, Andorra Juniper, spreading Japanese Yew and Mugho Pine are other evergreens that fit the needs of something low, something green.

To bring about a front yard to be proud of give it a good cleaning up. Then open a green expanse of grass to your front door. Plantings add the finishing touch. With just a little work your home can be made more pleasant to those living in it and to the world that passes by.



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Someone's front yard

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Of Many Things--

Is Honesty the Best Policy?

by Ruth Monin '49



"A" students rarely or never "cheat"; "B" students do so 33 percent of the time; 75 percent of the "C" and "D" students and 100 percent of our failing students admit that they "cheat". This is the striking answer as revealed by the psychology department to our question of how bad is this game of cribbing at Cornell.

There are two basic reasons with which most of us are all too familiar, that serve as an explanation for most students. Either they fear that they will flunk the exam and thus hasten their "bust" notice, or they didn't have time to study. This is the old familiar line and a unpleasant situation it is, but there is an aspect which is much more serious—that of the students who do everything possible to cheat throughout an entire prelim or final.

Stoop to Conquer

Take the incident in which a number of boys dressed up as janitors and went around a campus building emptying the wastepaper baskets. Why? These baskets contained the first mimeographs of a prelim which was to be given the following week. There is another incident in which a group of boys entered at night, got into the professor's office by way of the transom and calmly proceeded to mimeograph copies of the prelim which was lying on the desk.

Then of course there is the classic remark of the boy just leaving the room in which he had taken a quiz. When asked what he thought about

it, he replied, "It wasn't bad, but I forgot in which order the answers came."

As many students have found, Cornell is a university which places a great deal of stress on grades. If a student is unable to maintain a certain average, he is no longer a student. Therefore, if one person cheats, others are certainly justified in doing so. Perhaps justified is not quite the exact term to use but with a little rationalization, any student can make it seem so. After all, this is the old game of the survival of the fittest and the one who is fittest is the one who knows the answers to the questions on the prelim, even if he knows nothing whatsoever about the rest of the course.

Share The Blame

The blame does not rest entirely upon the student. There is also the instructor's attitude to be considered. For example, in a recent make-up exam, half of the students knew exactly what was going to be on the paper. The other half had studied as usual. Because the prelim was difficult, those students who had depended upon studying to pass received much lower grades than those who had previously seen the questions.

One of the instructors remarked, "The professor and I agreed that somehow some of the students knew what was going to be on this prelim." Something should have been done in a situation like that, but nothing was. Honesty did not pay very well in that case.

When the honor system was in effect here at Cornell, surprisingly enough the amount of cheating which it eliminated was negligible. However, professors agree that proctoring of the exams has not helped to solve the problem. Most students believe that the solution rests in the combined efforts of the faculty and the student body.

Many profs could well change their system of prelims. At the

present time, a great many of our prelims do not test the knowledge of the student, but rather his ability to remember details. With reading assignments of two hundred or more pages, the student does not have time to remember small facts that were never mentioned in lecture or only casually mentioned in the text.

Are Details Important?

For instance, the name of the man who invented barbed-wire fence, or whether sugar cane is grown from a seed or a piece of stem with a node, aren't the type of facts easily retained, yet both have appeared as questions on prelims. The consensus of student opinion is that if a person can study and pass a course and come out of it with a general knowledge of the subject, why should he waste his time memorizing small details which he will forget as soon as the prelim is over.

But the real challenge is still with the students themselves. We are grown up and living in a grown-up community, one that offers us the widest range of freedom to be found on any campus anywhere in the country. We must take stock of ourselves and we will find out that we can't expect to get by for a long time on a foundation of cheating. Honesty is the best policy after all and that goes for all of us.



**MERRY XMAS
and
HAPPY NEW YEAR**

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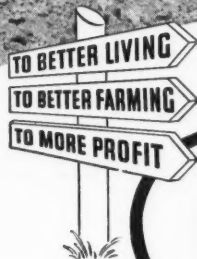
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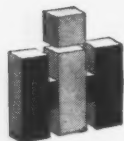
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